

The Sun

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Consolidation.

Comptroller CLEGG's address, delivered at the Cooper Union hall on Friday night, contained complaints against consolidation which it is idle to dwell upon except for the purpose of remedying faults without disturbing the fundamental conditions that exist. We are consolidated, and consolidation we will stay. Disintegration is not the order of the day.

Looking over the city as it is, and as it will remain, the Comptroller sketches in his mind developments on a scale which under the policy he favors would soon make the city's debt a thousand millions of dollars instead of the two hundred and fifty millions that it is.

Before urging a deeper plunge into municipal ownership his professional friends should answer this question: Do they really advocate it for the general good? If they do they will first of all put their feet firmly on the prevailing scale of favoritism in the shape of high salaries and wages arbitrarily fixed by political demagogues, and permit the public to get its work done at whatever degree of economy the state of industry allows.

New York.

The general prosperity of our country continues to be the theme of national comment and congratulation, and fitting attention to it has been paid in THE SUN. Nevertheless, we do not think that just justice has been done in popular observation to the exceedingly pleasant state of affairs that prevails in our own city. Never before were people in this town so comfortable and well off. Never before was there so much money in circulation, business so brisk and profitable, the social and intellectual atmosphere clearer or more bracing, and the happiness of the entire community greater.

Our streets are jammed with well dressed and prosperous looking men and women. By day the shops and stores are filled with purchasers, and the wares displayed are rich and costly. At night the theatres and other places of public resort are the scenes of gaiety and splendor. The theatrical attractions presented this winter are of an unusually high grade, and they are attended by throngs larger than ever previously recorded, who cheerfully pay high prices of admission, and do not flinch at the extortionate demands made for choice seats, or sometimes for any seat at all, by speculators. The hotels have been occupied for months by visitors from out of town, who seem to be plentifully provided with money and have come here to spend it; while the restaurants of the more expensive class are so crowded at the dinner hour that seats at table are obtained almost as matters of favor. Poverty shows its ever present face with comparative rarity, and the few cases of distress and suffering that become known meet ready succor from warm hearts and abundant pockets. While the social season proper has hardly begun, it can safely be prophesied that it will be one of the most, if not the most brilliant our city has known; and Mr. MATTHEW GRACE will undoubtedly have reason to thank his lucky stars that he lived to give performances of grand opera in New York in the season of 1899-1900.

The demand for labor is great and not easily satisfied. The building operations and physical growth of our city are of almost incredible magnitude and of ever increasing beauty. On Morningside Heights the pillars of the new Cathedral loom full of majestic promise, and in Madison Square stands the great Arch, the most thrilling and glorious monument in the land, that no American can ever see without a sound in his heart of rolling drums and pealing trumpets. We trust that it will soon take an enduring form. Not more does it commemorate DEWEY and the heroes of the war just ended than New York's own artists and sculptors inspired by patriotic fire. Here lives and breathes our great city, happy, and sometimes big and sometimes tiny, that so often hovers over our Thanksgiving festival will not darken it this year. Never have we had so much to be thankful for and so little to give us trouble in the mind or heart.

The French Ministry Upheld.

Last week's proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies must have surprised many persons because they falsified the predictions of those who, recalling the circumstances under which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU took office, assumed that his Ministry could not survive the re-assembling of Parliament. As a matter of fact, the hostile preparations made during the recess by M. MELINE and other Anti-Revisionists proved ineffectual, and the Cabinet secured a vote of confidence by a majority of 125; this, it will be observed, was five times larger than the majority by which the present Ministers, when appointed, were confirmed. What has happened to make them so much stronger than they originally were, and to give some assurance of stability to a combination supposed to be ephemeral?

The wording of the resolution which was accepted by M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and which was carried with unexpected ease, reveals the fundamental motive that impelled most of the sincere Republicans to rally to the support of a Cabinet which they had at first regarded as an unsatisfactory makeshift. The successful motion ran: "The Chamber approves of the acts of the Government for the defense of the Republic, passes to the order of the day." In other words, those Deputies, still, luckily for France, in the majority, who care more for the maintenance of free institutions than for the triumph of any particular faction, desired to commend the arrest of reactionist conspirators, and refused to pursue a course that would be construed as discountenancing the trial of the accused persons now proceeding before the High Court of Justice. It is not easy to see how M. MELINE, who spoke and voted against the motion, can reconcile his attitude with his professed devotion to

the Republican régime; for, obviously, had the motion been rejected, DEMOULIN, GRENYS and their accomplices would have borne themselves more defiantly than ever, their prosecution would have degenerated into a farce, and the exercise of judicial functions by the Senate would have been discredited.

There is no doubt that two other motives operated in favor of the Ministry. In almost all French Republicans of strong political convictions there is a rooted antipathy to clericalism. The intrusion of ecclesiastical influence in secular affairs is bitterly resented. Consequently, even those Republicans who honestly opposed a revision of DEWEY's first sentence, became restless when they saw the Jesuits and other Catholic orders arrayed on the same side. They might themselves deem it expedient for the sake of preserving respect for the army to permit an innocent individual to be sacrificed, but they had no intention of promoting thereby a coalition between the army and the clergy. To meet their views, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, after advising President LOUBET to pardon DEWEY, and after declaring a purpose of proclaiming amnesty to all persons implicated in the affair, announced that the laws will be rigorously enforced against those religious orders, which, profiting by ministerial toleration or indifference, have continued to perform educational functions. Repelling on the one hand the Socialist demand for the abolition of the Concordat and pledging himself to fulfill the obligations of the State as regards the episcopate and the secular priests, the Premier said as distinctly, on the other hand, that the unauthorized religious orders need expect no indulgence from him not warranted by a rigorous interpretation of the statutes.

It was indispensable to separate the friends of the army from the friends of the religious orders, if the present Ministry was to be sustained. How were the former to be propitiated? The conciliation was effected or attempted by the amnesty programme, which, however distasteful to the champions of DEWEY, seems to be cordially approved by a large majority of patriotic Frenchmen, who hold that the judicial exposure and punishment of MENCIER and other Generals and officers connected with the headquarters staff, however desirable from the viewpoint of abstract justice, would be fatal to the maintenance of discipline in the ranks of the French conscripts. To many foreign onlookers this opinion may appear unreasonable and even casualistic, compared with the principle that the truth ought always to be spoken; nevertheless, the opinion unquestionably prevails in France, and had to be reckoned with by M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, if he desired to retain his office.

These Frenchmen who are openly or secretly hostile to the present Republican régime must have anxiously desired the overthrow of the existing Cabinet, for this would probably have been followed by the restoration to power of M. MELINE, who did not hesitate to denounce in debate the prosecution now going on before the High Court of Justice. They are disappointed, but not dismayed by the emphatic vote of confidence which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU secured on Thursday, and they will try again to overthrow the Ministry when the reciprocity treaty arranged between France and the United States comes under discussion.

The Mule Buyer and Mr. Kipling.

One of the English army officers now in this country on a mule-buying mission has found time in the intervals of his arduous duties to indulge in some literary criticism. This particular soldier does not approve of Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING's Indian stories. He does not commit himself to any details, but condemns them all as "preposterous," and says that the tales are "laughed at" in her Majesty's Eastern dominions. Now, if the "Plain Tales from the Hills" and "Soldiers Three" give an incorrect view of life, army and civil, in the Orient, why is it that there are other Indian critics who complain that Mr. KIPLING has told too much, has taken notes and printed them with too great enthusiasm?

Probably the explanation is simple. Was there ever a case where the professional was prepared to admit that the layman was capable of giving a clear notion of the ways and habits, the life and customs of those who followed his particular calling? The seafaring man in particular is strong in his scorn of the land-lubber who writes and the other land-lubber who paints pictures. A Jack tar would turn away in disgust from a picture by TURNER because the first thing to strike his eye would be the weird rigging that the great master of light and sunshine had placed upon his craft. In the same way a story would be spoiled for an army man if he discovered that the writer had represented one of his characters as giving a wrong order, or had neglected to show a proper familiarity with the etiquette of an advance guard, rear guard and outposts. In the same way the *Tuitor* and *Cutler* of London, and various other publications which take the art of dress very seriously, recently accused a famous portrait painter of not paying proper attention to the number of buttons that go on a gentleman's coat and to the exposure of shirt front allowed by the rules of fashion.

What the soldier and the sailor and the tailor forget is that a thing may be a work of art, quite irrespective of technical faults. What TURNER tried for and Mr. KIPLING tries for is atmosphere. And that the one got it, and the other gets it, nobody can deny. For example, in one of the most famous of his stories, written at an early age, Mr. KIPLING describes an opium joint and the people who frequent it. As a piece of impressionism that tells what it means it is perfect. The picture is full of Oriental feeling and life. It carries you east of Suez as you read, and when a collector of opium pipes comes along and points out a little detail which, he says, convinces him that the writer never studied carefully the facts of opium smoking, you give him no heed. The story as a work of art convinced you of its essential truth, and that was all that you looked for.

The brilliant British Major should stick to his mules.

Republicans and Democrats.

The Hon. GEORGE CLARK is one of the ablest of the Texas Democrats. He has been Attorney General of that State and Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was the recognized leader of the State Democracy until 1892, when the radical and Populist element overthrew the old conservative and orthodox Democracy. The triumph of the new and violent principles was complete in 1896. Judge CLARK could not accept the Chicago platform. The Bryanism of 1896 is a still wider divergence from the original and essential Democratic tenets. In a letter, found in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, which has drawn and deserves attention,

Judge CLARK tries to answer the question: "What can a believer in the doctrines of Mr. JEFFERSON do in the present attitude of parties, if he desires to preserve the faith?"

Judge CLARK summarizes from JEFFERSON's first inaugural message the organic principles of Jeffersonian Democracy:

- "1. This is a representative republic and not a democracy."
- "2. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."
- "3. Commerce and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."
- "4. The maintenance of the State governments in all their rights as the most complete administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies."
- "5. The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."
- "6. A jealous care of the right of elections by the people."
- "7. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority."
- "8. A well-disciplined militia."
- "9. The supremacy of the civil over military authority."
- "10. Economy in public expenses."
- "11. The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."
- "12. Encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid."
- "13. Diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason."
- "14. Freedom of religion, of the press and of the person, with habeas corpus and trial by jury."

Judge CLARK takes up some of these principles, one after another, and shows that the present Republican party is much nearer the cardinal Democratic doctrines than the so-called Democratic party of today. "It is remarkable," he says, "that, notwithstanding the warnings of the great leader of Democracy in 1801, his successors in party leadership have abandoned the most material of the principles laid down by him for party guidance and party faith, and all those so abandoned have been applied by the party in the possession of its political advantages. Such, however, is the fact. The acts and tendencies of the Republican party to-day more nearly conform to the essential political doctrines of Mr. JEFFERSON than do those advocated by the latter-day leaders of Democracy."

In the vital essentials just announced the trend of the Republican party is very much nearer to the doctrines and practices of Mr. JEFFERSON than is the Democratic party, which he founded." Let us follow Judge CLARK in his demonstration.

1. The Democratic party does not stand for a representative government. The Nebraska platform, made by Col. BRYAN himself, calls for the Populist nostrum, styled the initiative and referendum. The Ohio and Massachusetts platforms imitate BRYAN and Nebraska in this regard. The leader of the Democratic party will not trust to Legislatures the power of legislation.

He would have this work imperfectly ratified by the people. Direct government by the people and not representative government as recommended by JEFFERSON and hitherto and now practised is the modern Democratic theory.

2. The Democratic party is not in favor of equal and exact justice to all men. The statutes of Democratic Texas, for example, allow farmers to combine, form Trusts and raise prices, but shoemakers who should combine for the same purpose would be guilty of felony. So cattle raisers may lawfully put up the price of meat, but butchers who try to do that same thing are liable to cool their heels in the clink. Laborers may form Trusts to raise wages, while other persons are punished for forming Trusts. So Texas and some other Democratic States lay an occupation tax on certain trades and professions and exempt farmers and mechanics. Judge CLARK might have added that the Democratic proposal for a tax on all incomes above a certain amount violates the principle of equal and exact justice to all.

3. Both parties are agreed as to the policy of commerce and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with no nation.

4. The Democrats are still ranting about State rights, but in reality they are striving to increase the powers of the General Government. Col. BRYAN's plan of giving the Federal Government the power to decide what businesses shall be licensed and what commodities sold in the several States, his whole scheme for the discomfiture of the Trusts, is Hamiltonianism gone crazy. "No Republican," says Judge CLARK, "has ever thought of such an extension of Federal power and such a wholesale destruction of State rights."

The Democratic proposal that Senators be elected by popular vote is another effort to subvert a principle regarded as of the first importance by the makers of the Constitution. Senators were to be exempt from popular clamor, responsible to the people, and chosen by the people. In Judge CLARK's opinion the popular election of Senators "would tend to destroy the equilibrium between the States and the conservatism of checks and balances already too few in the Government. It would be a long step toward the election of President by popular vote, regardless of State lines, and would do more to abolish Mr. JEFFERSON's theory of proper and rightful government than any proposition yet advanced and agitated." Democrats generally favor, Republicans generally oppose it.

5. Historically the Republican party has labored to preserve, the Democratic party to destroy the Government. Witness the Civil War. Since 1896 the Democratic party has been trying to impair the vigor of the Supreme Court, one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest department of the Federal Government. Moreover, in seeking to deprive Federal Judges of the power to punish for contempt, the Democratic party is seeking to make the Federal Court impotent.

6. In lieu of "the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith," the Democratic party proposes to break the public faith and to repudiate half or three-fourths of the public debt. The Democratic party stands for the dishonest payment of the obligations of the Government.

7. Porto Rico and the Philippines have come into the possession of the United States by a war which the Democratic party boasts that it forced upon the country. The Democrats now forbid the policy of expansion which has been enforced so steadily and with which JEFFERSON is peculiarly associated, not only by the Louisiana purchase, but by his constant adherence to the necessity and the legitimacy of expansion. "I am persuaded," he wrote on April 27, 1800, "no Constitution was ever before so well calculated to secure for extensive empire and self-government." The Democrats, while professing their veneration for JEFFERSON, have forgotten that he was the great imperialist and expansionist.

8. The Democrats are making a great hullabaloo about an imaginary alliance with England. The policy of friendship

with England, our good friend in 1808, has JEFFERSON for its sponsor.

"In a letter to President MONROE, dated Oct. 24, 1820, he said: 'Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or, on earth, and with her on our side we need not fear the world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause.'"

As to the other Jeffersonian tenets, both parties are agreed, although Judge CLARK might have said that the majority of Kentucky Democrats seem averse to honest elections. He does not omit to mention, however, that the Democrats don't permit the negroes to have their votes counted. The conclusion of Judge CLARK's letter must be given in full:

"The Democratic party has 'in moments of error or alarm' stampeded from the path of duty, and has allowed its ancient Hamiltonian enemy, the Republicans, to enter the inner sanctuary of its temple and carry away and appropriate to its own use the most vital of the principles so announced. In its pursuit of the phantom of democracy the Democratic party has thrown away the flag, which, in JEFFERSON's day, and for many years thereafter, stood for equal and exact justice to all men, for the rights of the States and the preservation of the general government in all its vigor, and for the sacred preservation of the public faith and the defence of the national honor, and has permitted the Republicans to take it up and with it march to victory. Will it retract its steps and live? Will it ever 'regain the road which alone leads to peace and safety? Let us wait and see.'"

There must be thousands of Democrats who, like Judge CLARK, are weary of a Democratic party which has nothing of Democracy save the name, which denies the fundamental Jeffersonian principles, and is straying ever farther into the wilderness of wild, violent and unjust changes. The Democratic platform of 1896 is far worse than that of 1800. It not only attacks the public faith and the integrity of the Supreme Court, and proposes to destroy some of the most venerated institutions of government under the Constitution, but it sullenly resists inevitable growth and expansion. It would destroy much that has been held good and at the same time it would throw away new opportunities for the development of national power. The Republican party, on the other hand, represents all the vital principles of the old Democracy and is at once conservative and progressive. Names and prejudices cannot keep the best Democracy from the path of duty. The party and the policy which are not only the actual upholders of all that was best of the old Democratic belief, but which are indispensable to the prosperity of the South.

Self-interest and constitutional theory are drawing the South toward the Republican party. Only a Democratic reaction, a revolution as sudden and extreme as that of 1896, can save the Democratic party.

Phantom and Reality.

We invite all partisans of Rear Admiral SCHLEY, from the mildest to the most intense in their delusion, to compare with the facts of record a familiar eulogy of SCHLEY, found in this instance in a communication to the *Washington Times* over the signature "L. M." and dated Nov. 13:

"SCHLEY himself believes in the adage that 'silence is golden,' and that his only answer to his detractors is to say nothing and do nothing. That is the policy of the highest kind, and shows that he has more than an average amount of common sense."

To show that SCHLEY's failure to answer the charges made against him is not attributable to a liking for silence, and that the individual described above, a silent sailor wedded to the rule of obeying orders, is a myth, we only need turn to the written record, part of which is in SCHLEY's own hand.

When SCHLEY, being under hurry orders to go to Santiago, had turned back toward Key West in a state of panic and mental disorder, and received a second command to go to Santiago "at all hazards," he feebly responded: "Sorry, but cannot obey the orders of the Department."

The excuse for this, afterward given to the Senate, was lack of coal. The statement of every eye-witness showed that the excuse was utterly without foundation. This is only one of his failures to obey orders.

This correspondent of the *Times* is also mistaken in imagining that SCHLEY has pursued a policy of silence. He has spoken once, and the manner of his so doing is a striking commentary upon his silence at other times.

Last summer SCHLEY wrote to Lieutenant-Commander HODGSON, the navigating officer of the Brooklyn, asking him to deny a frequently published report showing SCHLEY guilty of falsehood in explaining to the United States Senate the cause of the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago. HODGSON replied that he could not deny it, because it was true. Then SCHLEY in some way wheedled or threatened from HODGSON a bare statement describing the report as inaccurate in detail, HODGSON sending at the same time another letter reaffirming its truth in substance.

Then SCHLEY spoke through the press, but not with honesty. Putting aside the vital fact of HODGSON's communication, he gave to the *Washington Post* for publication the Hodgson letter, which, when taken alone, made the facts appear the reverse of true. This was as distinctly an utterance of SCHLEY as if it had come from his own lips; and it was a lie. And the Navy Department proved it to be a lie. Since then SCHLEY has not broken silence again, but it was evidently for another reason than habitual taciturnity.

In this instance, moreover, SCHLEY did the dastardly deed of leaving HODGSON, whom he had misrepresented, to be accused of falsehood among his brother officers, who knew the facts.

If there is any one who really likes to see an officer of this character command an American ship, carry abroad the Stars and Stripes officially, and work the bitterness of wrongs to the Commander at Santiago, WILLIAM T. SAMPHSON, and all other men of the Atlantic navy marked for promotion, he must be of a different class of mind from that which has carried the Navy of the United States through all its life to victory and honor.

A Harvard Club at Harvard.

Major HENRY LEE HODGSON of Boston, to whom Harvard owes the Soldiers' Field, has given the college \$150,000 for the construction of a University Club. The purposes of the club were described by Major HODGSON in a speech made at a mass meeting of students in the Sanders Theatre:

"There are to be large simple rooms where Harvard men can meet on an equal footing. There are to be rooms for the different branches of college activities, social, athletic and other public works. There is to be a room where the men can assemble for a quiet talk, and a large hall where the men can have for unrestricted talk in public. There will be, let us hope, a corner, and a table, where less able graduates from other cities can come and meet."

The extraordinary increase of the number of undergraduates in recent years, the extent and diversification of social and athletic interests, and the divisions necessa-

riously produced by the elective system have perplexed the Harvard authorities. The old simple days of small classes have long gone by. Class patriotism itself must be atrophied when the classes are composed of hundreds, not all entering at the same time nor graduating at the same time, and cut up into groups by differences of studies and pastimes. The change has its good as well as its bad, however much it may be deplored by the praisers of past time. In sentimental college songs and at every college reunion it is pleasing to put the rouge of romance over the memories of undergraduate life and to regret much that has been well lost. The now cracked bell in Harvard Hall sounds to the ears of memory much more melodiously than it sounded when it hurried huddling and yawning youth to Appletown Chapel at hours impossible to the less uncomfortable if not less robust piety of to-day. Who doesn't venerate the amiable JONES, the director of that instrument of pain? Yet at 8:30 A. M. JONES might have been the executioner, so unwelcome were his services.

What the Memorial dining hall is to that ancient ugly railroad station, near the old Holmes house, where commons, and not too long commons, used to be served—that the new Harvard is to the Harvard of a quarter-century ago. There are some beautiful gates now to that yard in which a ruder generation was not allowed to smoke and to which it regarded a board walk as a vast improvement. Compare the Hemenway gymnasium with that little gas house of a gymnasium surrounded by a chain, where MOLISEX was the sage guardian. "Class feeling" has gone to join horse cars and the person and the little blue catalogue in the storerooms of Time, that oldest of "goodies."

In the crowded life of the present Harvard, one may still live as he sweetly pleases. He may make his own friends or go without them, be as sociable as he chooses or as lonely a youth as the ingenious Mr. FLANDART shows or invents for "Harvard Episodes." It is a city and you are under no obligations to know your neighbors. The old American college ideal was a sweet little spot where the halcyon brooded and you walked arm-in-arm under the elms with your little mates. It was a good ideal and is substantially preserved in some fortunate institutions, albeit most of the country colleges are highly urban, and purple and fine linen are worn in Arcadia. But where the conditions have changed, the existence of the old order of things is impossible. It has ceased at Cambridge. It is ceasing or is only artificial at New Haven. New times, new manners.

Harvard men don't pretend to love one another simply as Harvard men. They are sincerely attached to Harvard. But merely as the nurse of their days of nobility, but not of their splendid historic continuity, the college is dear to its sons. The club founded by Major HODGSON will be a centre of undergraduate life. It will or should be a common meeting place for the students and graduates. It will bring all sorts of students, social conditions, opinions, prejudices, ambitions into contact. It ought to teach the athlete that the "grind" is not half a bad fellow, inspire the "grind" to imitate the athlete a little, make the reclus a little more sociable, knock off the rough edges of the schoolboy playing man, soften the cheek of the snob and teach tolerance to all its members. To the graduate on a pilgrimage it will be a welcome haven. Unless Cambridge has greatly changed a stranger might easily stare there.

We believe that some memorial of the Harvard men who died in the Spanish war will be included in the new building. The giver of the Soldiers' Field and of the Harvard University Club will receive the thanks of all Harvard men.

Men of this generation recognize in WILLIAM F. DILLON, the man who tried to kill in the United States Senate the duties and responsibilities of the United States Senator, and in the *Monist*, the man who tried to kill in the United States Senate the duties and responsibilities of the United States Senator, and in the *Monist*, the man who tried to kill in the United States Senate the duties and responsibilities of the United States Senator.

What the matter with your Uncle JOSEPH ROSS, now sitting in the late Senator MORRILL's seat by the grace of Governor SMITH?

Sorrow in Cambridge, joy in New Haven. The bones of Dr. ELIOT's delvers have tumbled, while Dr. HADLEY's bones are still at home. At a moment when most of his friends expected, it was a rattling game and the draw should be a brilliant honor for both sides. Yale has succeeded in her most brilliant style. Harvard finds the end of the season rather unsatisfactory, but at least she has not been conquered. Better luck and bigger figures to the better eleven next fall!

The Schley case exists. It cannot be done away with until settled in accordance with right and justice. The partisans of SCHLEY have made it political. The idea that it can be ignored by any party responsibly connected with it contradicts every known rule of politics.

Probation Before Marriage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Noticing in yesterday's *SUN* the account of a young man who broke his marriage engagement after his fiancée had made a visit of four weeks to his fiancée, I think he did very wisely under the circumstances, and I think if every one contemplating marriage would try the probationary plan as he did, and invite the young woman to visit his parents for four weeks, it would be a good thing, and prevent a great many unhappy marriages.

Speaking from personal experience, I think the probation of the married man is a very good thing, and probably as many women. This could be prevented if the plan of probation were carried out. In this respect, the Jewish nation is a great deal more careful and sincere in their love-making and match-making than the so-called Christians, and as a people they are much more happy and contented in their marriages.

If anything can be done to prevent ill-advised marriages (and most marriages are ill-advised) the plan of probation, which is a very good thing, should be carried out. The young man referred to in your paper, too, seems to be one to be limited.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Human Being with an Animal's Power of Recall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Referring to the article in the *SUN* of yesterday, copied from the *Indian Lancet*, concerning human memory, it may be interesting to record that the fifteen-year-old son of a prominent citizen of this town has a power of recall for human memory almost equal to that possessed by bloodhounds. He has been subjected to the following test: A clothes-basket, containing the family laundry, fresh from the cleaning and ironing, was placed in a room; the lid was blindfolded and the contents of the basket were taken out. He recalled each and laid them in appropriate piles for each member of his family of five persons without error. It was done purely by the sense of smell.

His possession of the acute sense was discovered one evening during the absence of his mother when the packages of the three sons were brought in together. The sons were merely of a size and the father wanted to tell "which was which" expressed his doubt. The gifted boy at once volunteered to assist them by the odor and succeeded. He did not consider it an unusual feat and can trail his brothers about the suburban place where they live.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.

Simulabity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: How does Simulabity strike you? He is a minor and lives in the State of New York. FRANK S. FAULKNER.

UNIONVILLE, Pa., Nov. 16.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

ENSIGN GHERARDI, LIFE SAVER.

For the Third Time the Navy Department Records His Heroism in Days of Peace.

The Navy Department, for the third time within three years, has recorded officially the bravery of Ensign Walter Rockwell Gherardi and it is interesting to note that in each case the young officer's heroism found its opportunity in time of peace and that it was exerted in the saving of life.

Three sailors were swept overboard from the battleship Maine in a tremendous gale off Hatteras on Feb. 6, 1897, and Gherardi, then a naval cadet, volunteered to take a boat to their rescue. The boat was destroyed five minutes after it was launched and the cadet and his crew were rescued with lifelines.

Eight months later, while Gherardi was attached to the Texas, then at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, he plunged overboard dressed in uniform and rescued a drowning sailor.

Capt. A. S. Snow, Commandant of the United States Naval Station at San Juan, Porto Rico, has reported to the Navy Department Ensign Gherardi's latest feat. In the operations of January 1898, the schooner Concepcion, loaded with 150 tons of dynamite, was wrecked near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The schooner was a steamer, Vaseo, dragged their anchors and went ashore in the harbor of Mayaguez. Ensign Gherardi, with a crew of five, went ashore in the harbor of Mayaguez. Ensign Gherardi, with a crew of five, went ashore in the harbor of Mayaguez.

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VICTIMS OF THE MAINE DISASTER.

Those Buried in Havana to Be Brought to

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Military Department of Havana Province and Pinar del Rio, had an interview to-day with Acting Secretary Allen of the navy about the removal to the United States of the bodies of the men who lost their lives in the destruction of the battleship Maine. All the bodies recovered, with the exception of a few sent to Key West, were interred in the Cristobal Colon Cemetery, Havana. The list in which they were buried has not yet been received and it is not yet known whether the bodies will be removed to the United States or not. A large section of the bodies of the men who lost their lives in the destruction of the battleship Maine. All the bodies recovered, with the exception of a few sent to Key West, were interred in the Cristobal Colon Cemetery, Havana.

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Hot Pond for Winter Saw Mills.

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Women's Veils and Red Nostrils.

The development of abnormal redness of the nose is a consequence of the wearing of a veil in winter. The discoloration is most pronounced at those points where the veil is most intimately applied to the face, and is particularly noticeable at the corners of the nose and at the tip. The condition is aggravated if the use of the veil is persisted in on passing from a cold to a warm atmosphere. The alterations tend to become permanent, and the condition is particularly noticeable at the corners of the nose and